AMENDMENT

"THE STORY OF GOVERNMENT" - paragraph 5

should read:

There are 53 members of the Legislative Assembly - also known as the Legislature. Fifteen are cabinet ministers. In the present legislature there are 36 members of the C.C.F. party, 14 Liberals and three members of the Social Credit party.

THE PROVINCE AND ITS PEOPLE

THE first men in Saskatchewan were prehistoric Indians. They crossed the Bering Straits from Asia to North America, twenty to thirty thousand years ago, and found their way through the length and breadth of the continent. Hunting, foraging, sometimes making war, they were the masters of North America.

The world's last great Ice Age, which relaxed its grip on the land about 18,000 years ago, left in its wake five distinct geographical regions in the area we now call Saskatchewan. There were the prairies, extending from the international boundary to the area of Saskatoon. Stretching farther north were rolling parklands. Near where Prince Albert stands today, the parklands merged into forests of jackpine, poplar and tamarack—the "commercial forests" of our time. Still farther north was a region of lakes, rivers and rock. In the far north east was the sub-arctic forest, known (because of its dwarfed trees) as "land of the little sticks."

In these geographical divisions, different tribes held sway. North of the Churchill River were the Chipewyans. The Blackfeet, later replaced by the Cree, ruled the woods and parklands. On the prairies roamed a tribe whose name lives today in many towns, parks and streets of the West—the Assiniboine. Blessed with a game-heavy land, unchallenged in his possession of the continent, the Indian reigned supreme.

His supremacy began to end in 1670 when, in England, King Charles II granted a charter to the Hudson's Bay Company. This gave the company sole trading rights and landholding powers in the vast unexplored north west. Named "Rupert's Land" (after the King's cousin Prince Rupert), it contained much of 20th century Saskatchewan. The first white man to see Saskatchewan's plains and buffalo herds was Henry Kelsey, a veteran employee of the Company who made a long and dangerous expedition through the area in 1690.

English claims to the north west were hotly disputed by the French. Although the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 won Hudson's Bay Company control of the coastal areas of the Bay, rivalry continued keen in the interior. Many trading posts were set up by the Hudson's Bay Company, including the important Cumberland House post, which Samuel Hearne founded in 1774.

For nearly a century the Company ruled Saskatchewan. Then, in 1870, it surrendered its control to the young Canadian government in exchange for $1.5 million and a large grant of land. Its trading posts, long established in the lonely wilderness, became the focal point of many future settlements.

People were needed to settle this bountiful but empty land, and in 1872 the Canadian Government offered free homesteads to settlers. From all over the world pioneers began to flow in. Settlement brought law to the territory, with the arrival in 1875 of the North West Mounted Police. Law, in its turn, attracted even more settlers. Among the first of the pioneers were the Metis—the children of Indian and European settlers—who moved west from their homes in Manitoba's Red River Valley, ahead of the tide of settlement.

From 1882, the new railway channelled the main influx of settlers. Along the freshly-laid tracks of the CPR, villages and towns such as Moosomin, Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current, sprang up.

Other settlements took root: Saskatoon—founded in 1882 by the Temperance Colonization Company and a Scottish crofters' settlement south of Wapella in the following

year. In 1884 a group of East London artisans settled near Moosomin. In 1884 and 1885 two Jewish settlements were founded near Moose Mountain.

From all over Europe the pioneers came. The Hungarians at Esterhazy and Kaposvar, the Scandinavians at New Sweden, the Germans at Balgonie and Strasbourg were among the first. Later waves brought in among others, the French, the Ukrainians, the German Mennonites and some 7,000 Doukhobors from Russia.

The settlers found no ready-made paradise. The 1880's were hard, harsh years. A crop failure, caused by early frost in 1883, caused hardship among the farming people.

But if the plight of the European newcomer was urgent, that of the older inhabitants—the Indians and the Metis—was desperate. The buffalo, source of their food, clothing and shelter, had once blackened the prairies. Now he was gone. The Indians and the Metis, seeing their way of life collapse, struck out in desperation. Led by Louis Riel, Metis leader, they sought first to win self-government by peaceful means. They failed. Battle and bloodshed followed, and Riel was defeated at Batoche in 1885. He was executed in Regina in the same year.

Despite hardship, the growth of the settled areas seemed irresistible. Even the catastrophe of rebellion helped in its way to further the progress of the north west. Many soldiers from eastern Canada, campaigning against Riel, saw the west for the first time. Many returned as civilians to make their homes in Saskatchewan.

Despite drought, dust-storm, hail and early frost, the territory forged ahead. The farmers met their problems and mastered them, adapting their methods to meet the conditions of the land.

In 1905, on September 1st, Saskatchewan attained the status of a province of Canada. Settlers continued to pour in from all over the world (some even came from Patagonia in Argentina), and although there were setbacks there was general progress. Only the tragedy of the 1930's called a halt to this onward march.

A worldwide depression descended in 1929. Combined with this, Saskatchewan suffered the worst drought in its history. Rock-bottom farm prices, general unemployment, dust storms and drought were some of the reasons for the name given to this era—"The Dirty Thirties." Saskatchewan learned the folly of having all her economic eggs in one basket. Part of the province's history since World War II, has been a broadening of the base upon which the economy stands. Mineral resources have been developed, and many manufacturers have moved into the province. No longer is it correct to think of this as a purely agricultural area.

Oil, uranium, natural gas, coal—the raw materials of 20th century life—are present in abundance within Saskatchewan's borders. Their development will add to the brightness of the future.

The history of Saskatchewan has been one of mighty obstacles overcome, of heartbreaking setbacks endured. Today, her citizens can look forward with hope to an era of continued prosperity and growth.
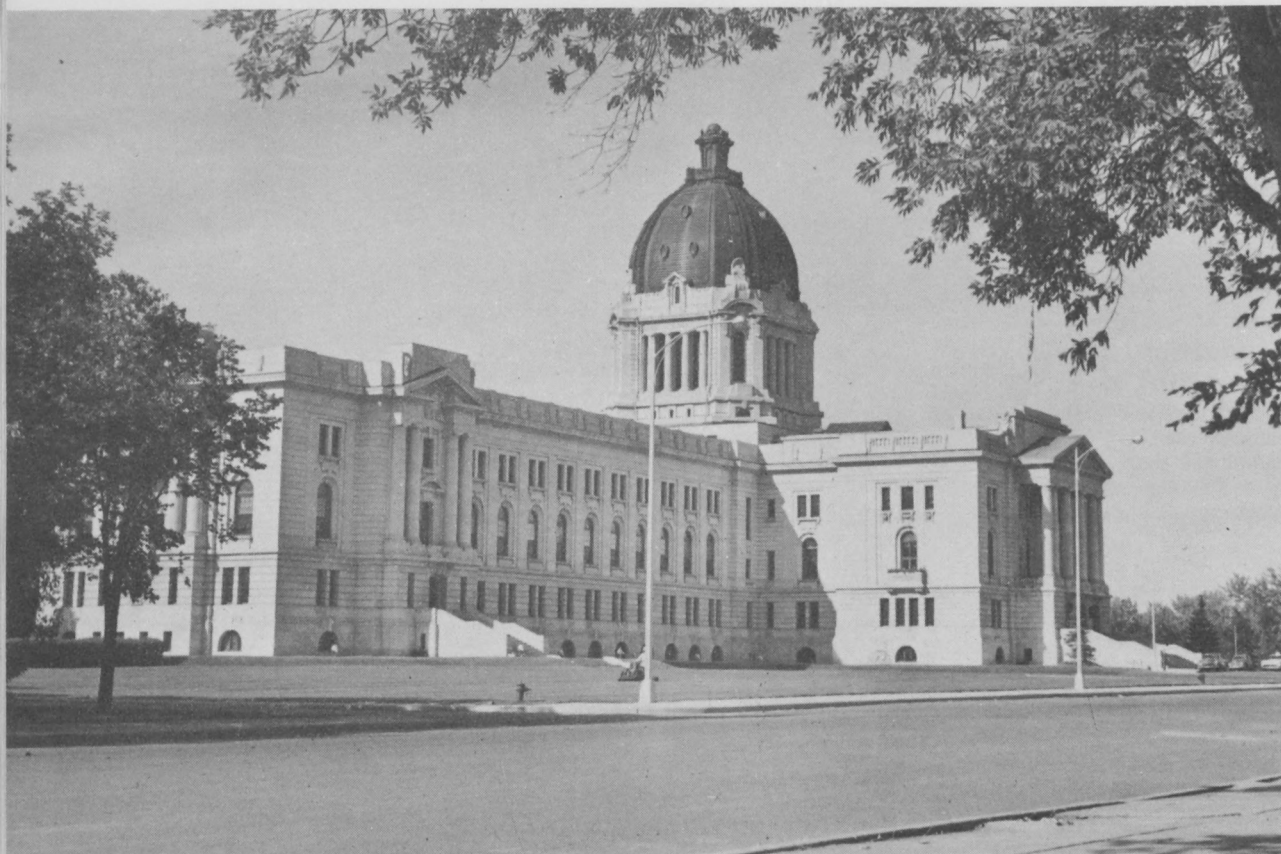
SASKATCHEWAN'S PIONEERS faced a harsh environment in primitive conditions. This replica of a pioneer sod hut is displayed at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon.

CROSSES AT BATOCHE mark the graves of nine Metis who fell during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

THE STORY OF GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING in Regina, seat of the provincial government, was opened in 1912, seven years after Saskatchewan's birth.

IN 1873, thirty two years before the birth of the province of Saskatchewan, the Canadian Government appointed a provisional government of the North West Territories, consisting of a Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and an eleven-man North West Council. After several forms of government had been tried, representative government was reached in 1883 when the federal government passed an act granting the Territories a Legislative Assembly.

In 1905, Saskatchewan became a province with the passing of the Saskatchewan Act by the federal parliament.

Today, Saskatchewan, like Canada's other provinces, has a comprehensive system of self-government comprising a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the federal government, and an Executive Council or Cabinet, responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by residents of Saskatchewan over 18 years of age.

The present Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan is the Honourable Frank Lindsay Bastedo, appointed in 1958. Premier of Saskatchewan is the Honourable T. C. Douglas, whose party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has been elected to power in four successive elections.

There are 53 members of the Legislative Assembly— also known as the Legislature. Fifteen are cabinet ministers. In the present legislature there are 37 members of the C.C.F. party, 14 Liberals and two members of the Social Credit party.

For provincial election purposes, the province is divided into 49 constituencies. The three largest cities each elect more than one member.

The British North America Act of 1867 made Canada an independent nation. It also laid many responsibilities upon the provincial governments. These include direct taxation, the provision and management of hospitals and prisons and the licensing of some trades. The administration of justice, the protection of property and civil rights, and in general all matters of a local and private nature fall within the province's authority. The Act, while including a clause to protect the rights of religious minorities, also gives the provinces responsibility for education.
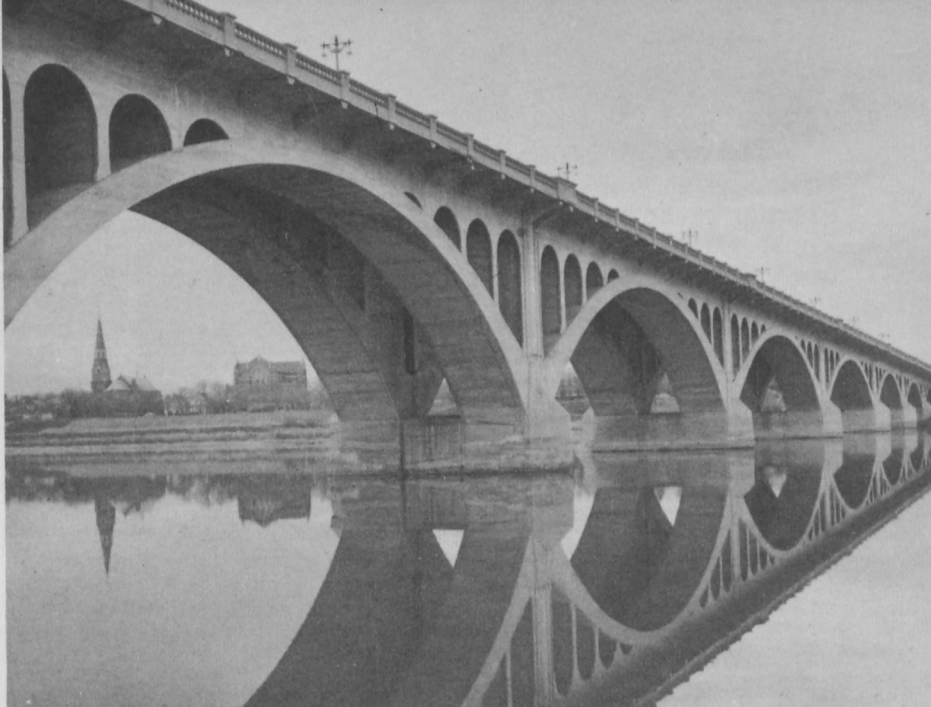
Local government is carried on within the boundaries of rural and urban municipalities. Saskatchewan's ten cities, 103 towns, and 374 villages are all separate urban municipalities. Two hundred and ninety six municipalities, each with an average area of 350 square miles, provide local government for the rest of the settled area. A system of councils, composed of mayors, overseers, reeves and councillors conduct the local affairs of municipalities.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa, Saskatchewan is represented by 17 members of parliament. For federal elections the province is divided into 17 constituencies.

Justice is administered by several kinds of courts. Judges are appointed and paid by the federal government. Justices of the peace and police magistrates are appointed and paid by the provincial government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PREDECESSOR to Saskatchewan was the North West Territories—shown here as of 1883. Territories comprised four districts— Athabaska, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

SASKATOON has been called the "City of Bridges." In the background: St. Paul's church.

THE CITIES OF SASKATCHEWAN

THE province now has ten cities including its capital, Regina, home of its imposing Legislative Building. Saskatoon, charming "city of bridges" and seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is built on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. Moose Jaw, next in size, is an industrial town with stockyards and flour mills and facilities for power generating and foundry casting. Prince Albert is the jumping-off point for northern Saskatchewan. Other cities are Swift Current, North Battleford, Yorkton, Weyburn, Estevan and Lloydminster.

POPULATION—(1960 estimate)

Province 903,000

CITIES

Regina	103,000
Saskatoon	86,100
Moose Jaw	32,800
Prince Albert	23,000
Swift Current	11,500
North Battleford	10,500
Estevan	8,800
Yorkton	8,500
Weyburn	8,500
Lloydminster	5,400

Population according to ethnic origin established in the 1951 census:

British Isles	42.3 per cent	Netherlands	3.6 per cent
German	16.3 per cent	Polish	3.1 per cent
Ukrainian	9.5 per cent	Native Indian	2.7 per cent
Scandinavian	7.5 per cent	Russian	2.3 per cent
French	6.2 per cent	Others	6.5 per cent

MAP SHOWS TEN CITIES of Saskatchewan plus rural municipalities and local improvement districts. Local affairs of municipalities are conducted by a system of councils, made up of mayors, overseers, reeves and councillors.

LLOYDMINSTER

PRINCE ALBERT

NORTH
BATTLEFORD

SASKATOON

YORKTON

MOOSE JAW

REGINA

SWIFT CURRENT

WEYBURN

ESTEVAN

A MAJOR ECONOMIC TREND

THE word "diversification" is often heard in any discussion of the changes in Saskatchewan's economy in recent years. It means simply the change from an era in which our prosperity rested on one foundation, agriculture, to the situation which exists today. Saskatchewan's economy is now based on many different industries. Agriculture is still the largest block in the foundation, but it is no longer the only one.

The growth of new industry has often been a mushrooming process. Frequently one new industry gives birth to another. The story of the oil and natural gas industries is a good example. With the coming of the oil industry, a need grew for pipelines. This led to the building of a $3 million welded steel pipe plant in Regina in 1957. The steel pipe factory needed rolled steel. Because of this, construction began on a $16 million steel rolling mill, the province's first. Encouraged by this nearby source of steel, a bridge company erected a plant to process steel produced by the mill. The story is not complete. The presence of steel may also lead to more small factories manufacturing steel products.

Industrial development, in turn, stimulates the development of mineral resources. Scrap metal will be the chief raw material used by the steel-rolling mill, but the possibility of using mined iron ore has not been overlooked. Large deposits of high grade iron ore have recently been found in the Choiceland area of northeast Saskatchewan.
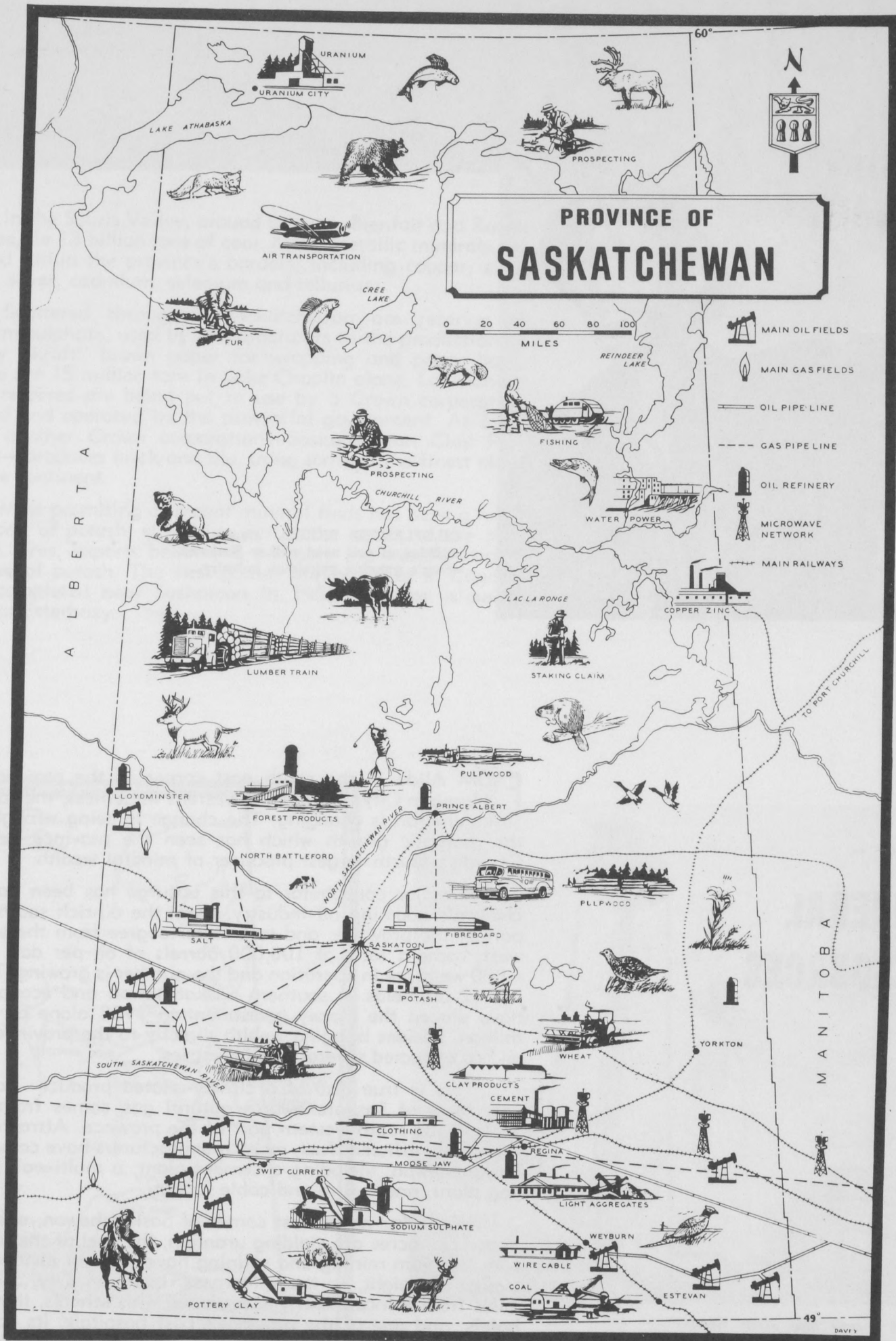
The rate of construction is often used to show economic progress. In 1948 the value of construction did not reach $50 million. By 1959 it had reached an estimated $375 million. Manufacturing production swelled from $221 million in 1948 to an estimated $341 million in 1959. More than 10,000 different commodities are now made in Saskatchewan factories by Saskatchewan workers.

Diversification has changed many one-time handicaps to advantages. Saskatchewan's location in the middle of the prairie provinces was once a great drawback to economic growth. With agriculture its only important occupation (before 1945) the cost of bringing goods into the province and taking grain out was a heavy burden.

Freight rates are still a burden today but Saskatchewan's location now has its advantages. Any surplus manufactured products not needed by the province's own citizens, may now be sold in the nearby prairie provinces.

CURIOUS CATTLE eye an oil pumper on a Saskatchewan farm.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100

MAIN OIL FIELDS
MAIN GAS FIELDS
OIL PIPE LINE
GAS PIPE LINE
OIL REFINERY
MICROWAVE NETWORK
MAIN RAILWAYS

URANIUM
URANIUM CITY
LAKE ATHABASKA
AIR TRANSPORTATION
PROSPECTING
CREE LAKE
FUR
PROSPECTING
REINDEER LAKE
FISHING
CHURCHILL RIVER
WATER POWER
LAC LA RONGE
STAKING CLAIM
COPPER ZINC
TO PORT CHURCHILL
LUMBER TRAIN
PULPWOOD
LLOYDMINSTER
FOREST PRODUCTS
PRINCE ALBERT
NORTH BATTLEFORD
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER
PULPWOOD
FIBREBOARD
SALT
SASKATOON
POTASH
YORKTON
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER
WHEAT
CLAY PRODUCTS
CEMENT
CLOTHING
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
SWIFT CURRENT
LIGHT AGGREGATES
SODIUM SULPHATE
WEYBURN
WIRE CABLE
COAL
ESTEVAN
POTTERY CLAY

ALBERTA

MANITOBA

SASKATCHEWAN IN THE PAST was almost completely dependent upon agriculture for its prosperity. Map shows how influx of new industries has broadened the province's economic base.

OIL-SPLASHED RIGGER, signals the addition of one new well to Saskatchewan's growing petroleum industry.

MINERAL RESOURCES

FROM Alida in the south east corner of the province, to Uranium City in the north western wilderness, the face of Saskatchewan is changing. The change is being wrought by the dramatic growth which has seen the province become Canada's fourth largest producer of mineral wealth.

A major contributor to this upsurge has been Saskatchewan's booming oil industry. From the oil-rich south east part of the province, and to a lesser degree from the south-west, come a total of 100,000 barrels of oil per day. Over 4,000 wells are in operation and the number is growing. There are 42 oil fields in southern Saskatchewan and economists have placed the money investment in 1958 alone at $140 million. Besides bringing wealth directly to the province, the oil has attracted several new industries.
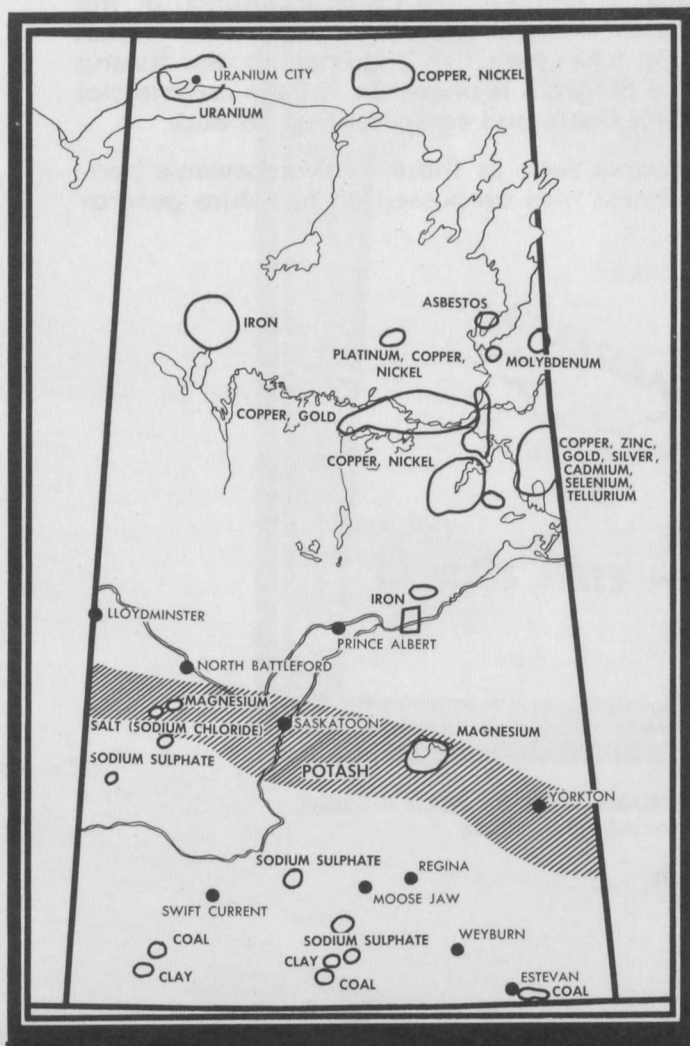
This is true also of a closely-related product—natural gas. Most of Saskatchewan's natural gas comes from 200 wells in the south western part of the province. Attracted by this clean, efficient fuel, many manufacturers have come into Saskatchewan, including a cement plant, a multi-wall paper bag plant, and a wire and cable factory.

In the far north west corner of Saskatchewan, one million rocky acres are yielding uranium, the fuel of the atomic age. Uranium mining and refining have brought civilization, almost overnight, to the wilderness. Uranium City, 500 air miles from Prince Albert, is equipped with schools, theatres, hotels, and one of the province's best hospitals. Its population is 2,500, and nearby mining communities, like Eldorado and Gunnar swell the area total to 5,000.

In the Souris Valley, around Estevan, Bienfait and Roche Percee, lie 13 billion tons of coal. Many metallic minerals are mined within the province's borders, including copper, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium, selenium and tellurium.

Scattered throughout Saskatchewan are reserves of sodium sulphate, used by manufacturers in the production of heavy "kraft" brown paper for wrapping and paper bags. There are 15 million tons in Lake Chaplin alone. Lake Chaplin's reserves are being put to use by a Crown corporation owned and operated by the provincial government. At Estevan, another Crown corporation—Saskatchewan Clay Products—produces brick and tile, using some of the finest clays on the continent.

Most promising of recent mineral finds has been a massive belt of potash, stretching across the centre of the province. This, experts believe, is probably the world's largest reserve of potash. The first potash mining plant in Canada was completed near Saskatoon in 1958. Another is being built at Esterhazy.

THE WIDE RANGE of mineral resources contained in Saskatchewan's borders is shown in this map.

POTASH ranks high among Saskatchewan's resources. Plants at Saskatoon and Esterhazy (above) will add substantially to the province's growing mineral production, fourth highest in Canada.

NATURAL RESOURCES

NATURAL resources are renewable resources, like forest, fish and game. Properly managed, they replace themselves and the supply does not run out. Abused, they vanish. Saskatchewan's natural resources contribute substantially to her economy, and it is important that they be used and managed wisely.

More than half of Saskatchewan is forest land. That part which can be reached for commercial purposes is estimated at 37,673 square miles, about half of which are productive. The most important lumber product of these forests is white spruce. The amount of white spruce still uncut would build 400,000 homes (at an average of 10,000 f.b.m.). Jack pine and poplar are also becoming more important, in step with a growing lumber and plywood industry.

The provincial government's Department of Natural Resources conserves this forest wealth in many ways. It conducts tree-planting and permits only mature trees to be cut. Forest fires are fought by specially trained crews, including "smoke jumpers" who parachute into forest fire areas.

Saskatchewan is a hunter's promised land. The flyway and breeding ground of geese and ducks, it is one of North America's greatest gamebird areas.

Animals such as beaver, bear, muskrat, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit and marten, provide wild fur pelts for the northern trappers. A crown corporation has been set up to provide a marketing service for pelts.
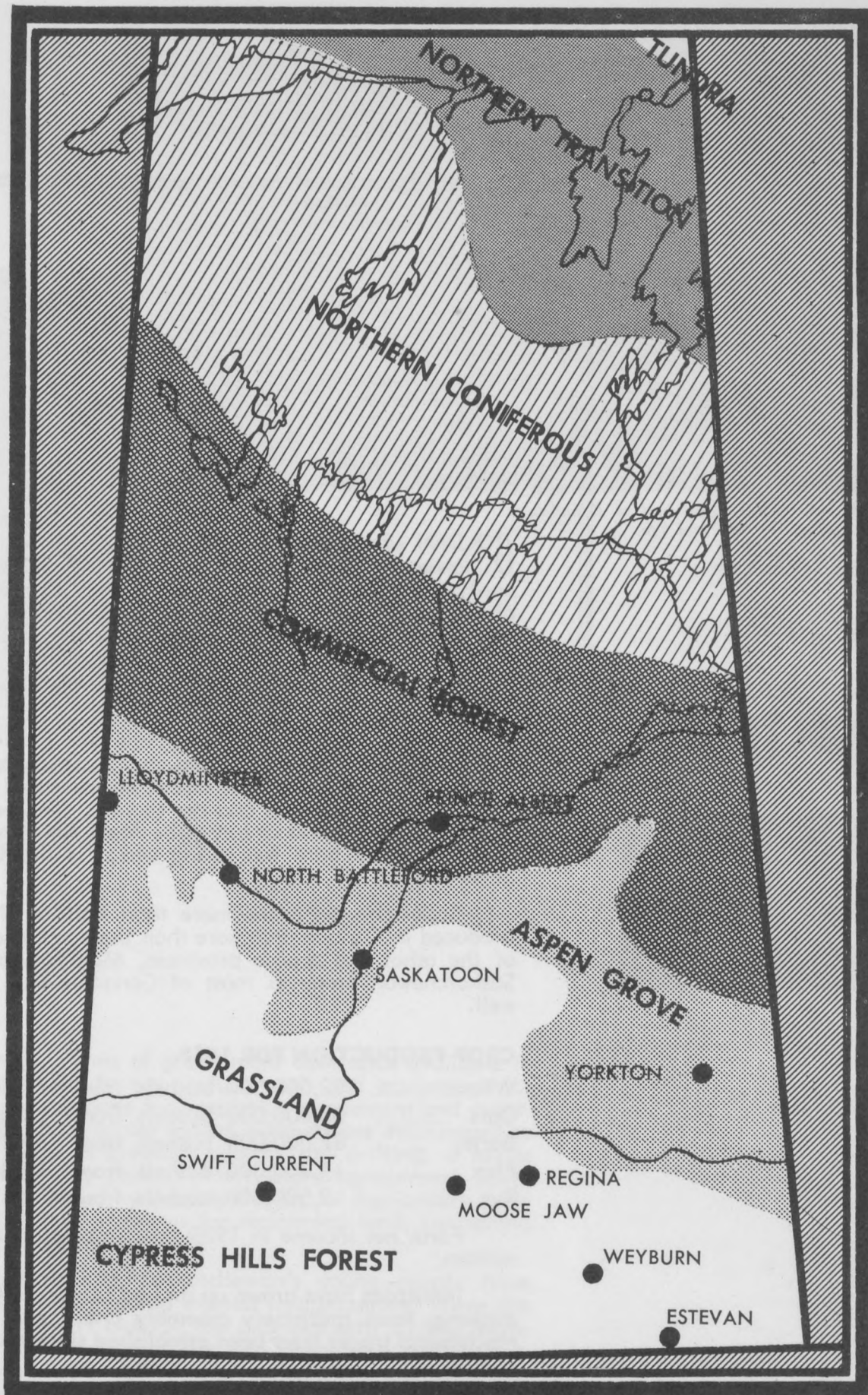
Northern Saskatchewan's million dollar fish industry averages 10 million pounds of fish per year. It is based on some of the best inland fishing waters in Canada. Long established in the province, the fishing industry entered a new era in 1959 when Saskatchewan Fish Marketing Service, a Crown corporation, was converted into a co-operative organization.

Thanks to wise management and research, the angler of the future, as well as the commercial fisherman, can be sure of continued good fishing. The Fisheries Branch of the Department of Natural Resources conducts a conservation program, re-stocking lakes with fish and opening new fishing areas. Meanwhile, a program is underway to help commercial fishermen bring their boats and equipment up to date.

Through measures such as these, Saskatchewan's heritage of natural richness may be passed on to future generations.

WEALTH FROM THE FOREST

FORESTS MAKE UP MORE THAN HALF OF SASKATCHEWAN'S area, but vegetation varies from tundra in the far north east to the pleasant grasslands of the south.

FROM SASKATCHEWAN'S wheatlands come half of Canada's wheat and most of her oats and rye.

AGRICULTURE

GOLDEN wheat stretching as far as the eye can see—such scenes as this have meant the difference between prosperity and poverty to Saskatchewan. And, despite the coming of new industries to Saskatchewan, agriculture is still of basic importance to the province. A census taken in 1956 showed that 41 per cent of Saskatchewan's people lived on 103,400 farms. The area of occupied farm land totalled 62,794,000 acres.

Nature has given Saskatchewan the conditions which make for good agriculture. On the southern prairies, tree growth is scanty because of the drying sun and winds—but wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye flourish. The heaviest rainfall comes in June and July—the ideal time for the crops. Saskatchewan's hard red spring wheat is the finest grown anywhere.

Saskatchewan grows more than half of all the wheat produced in Canada and more than the combined production of the other two prairie provinces, Manitoba and Alberta. Saskatchewan produces most of Canada's oats and rye as well.
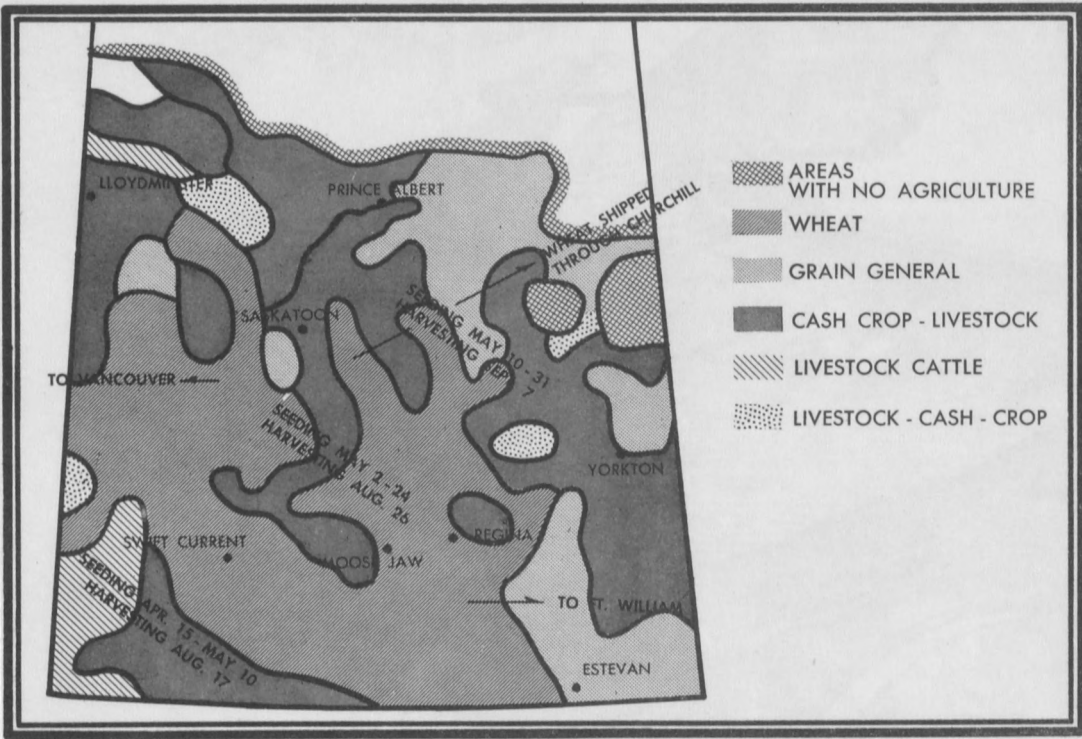
CROP PRODUCTION FOR 1958:

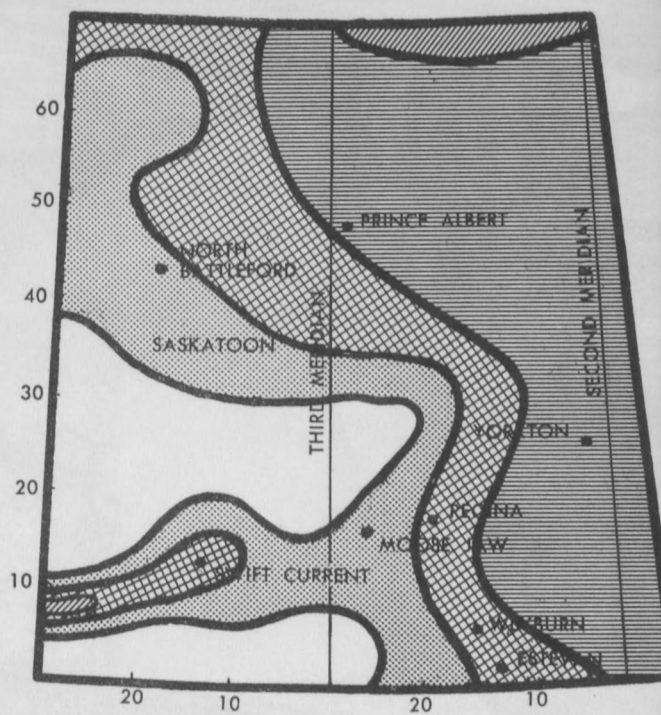|		
Wheat	192,000,000 bushels from	13,182,000 acres
Oats	83,000,000 bushels from	3,064,000 acres
Barley	87,000,000 bushels from	3,939,000 acres
Flax	11,300,000 bushels from	1,496,000 acres
Rye	2,500,000 bushels from	247,600 acres

Farm net income in 1959 has been estimated at $245 million.

Industries have grown up around farming. Milling, meat packing, farm machinery assembly and sales, and various mechanical trades have been established since the turn of the century.

For some years, farmers have not been able to sell all their crops. Because of this, many have concentrated more on livestock and special crops like rapeseed. Beef cattle and turkey production are becoming more and more important on the farming scene today.

AREAS OF AGRICULTURE MAP

LLOYDMINSTER
PRINCE ALBERT
WHEAT SHIPPED THROUGH CHURCHILL
SASKATOON
SEEDING MAY 10 - 31
HARVESTING SEP. 7
TO VANCOUVER
SEEDING MAY 2 - 24
HARVESTING AUG. 26
SWIFT CURRENT
YORKTON
SEEDING APR. 15 - MAY 10
HARVESTING AUG. 17
MOOSE JAW
REGINA
TO FT. WILLIAM
ESTEVAN

Legend
- AREAS WITH NO AGRICULTURE
- WHEAT
- GRAIN GENERAL
- CASH CROP - LIVESTOCK
- LIVESTOCK CATTLE
- LIVESTOCK - CASH - CROP

AREAS OF AGRICULTURE. Arrows show shipment of wheat out of province.

RAINFALL MAP

PRINCE ALBERT
NORTH BATTLEFORD
SASKATOON
THIRD MERIDIAN
SECOND MERIDIAN
YORKTON
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
SWIFT CURRENT
WEYBURN
ESTEVAN

RAINFALL MAP OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Legend
- ABOVE 13 IN.
- 12 - 13 IN.
- 11 - 12 IN.
- 10 - 11 IN.
- BELOW 10 IN.

The many forms of government assistance available to the Saskatchewan farmer include cash and equipment for pest control, assistance for livestock improvement and assistance for obtaining winter fodder. Farmers are encouraged to plant tree belts as breakers against soil drifting, a major problem in the dry periods. Thirty-eight agricultural representatives, employed by the Department of Agriculture, help farmers with their programs for reclaiming land, controlling floods, irrigation and draining.

Not surprisingly, Saskatchewan's young people have demonstrated a widespread interest in agriculture. There are more than 800 4-H clubs in the province with 12,500 members, both boys and girls. The 4-H clubs take part in projects concerned with agriculture, homemaking and good citizenship. They set themselves annual projects and meet from five to fifteen times in the year to discuss progress and problems. An annual "Achievement Day" gives each 4-H member a chance to display the fruits of the year's work—whether it be a prize heifer or a piece of needlework.
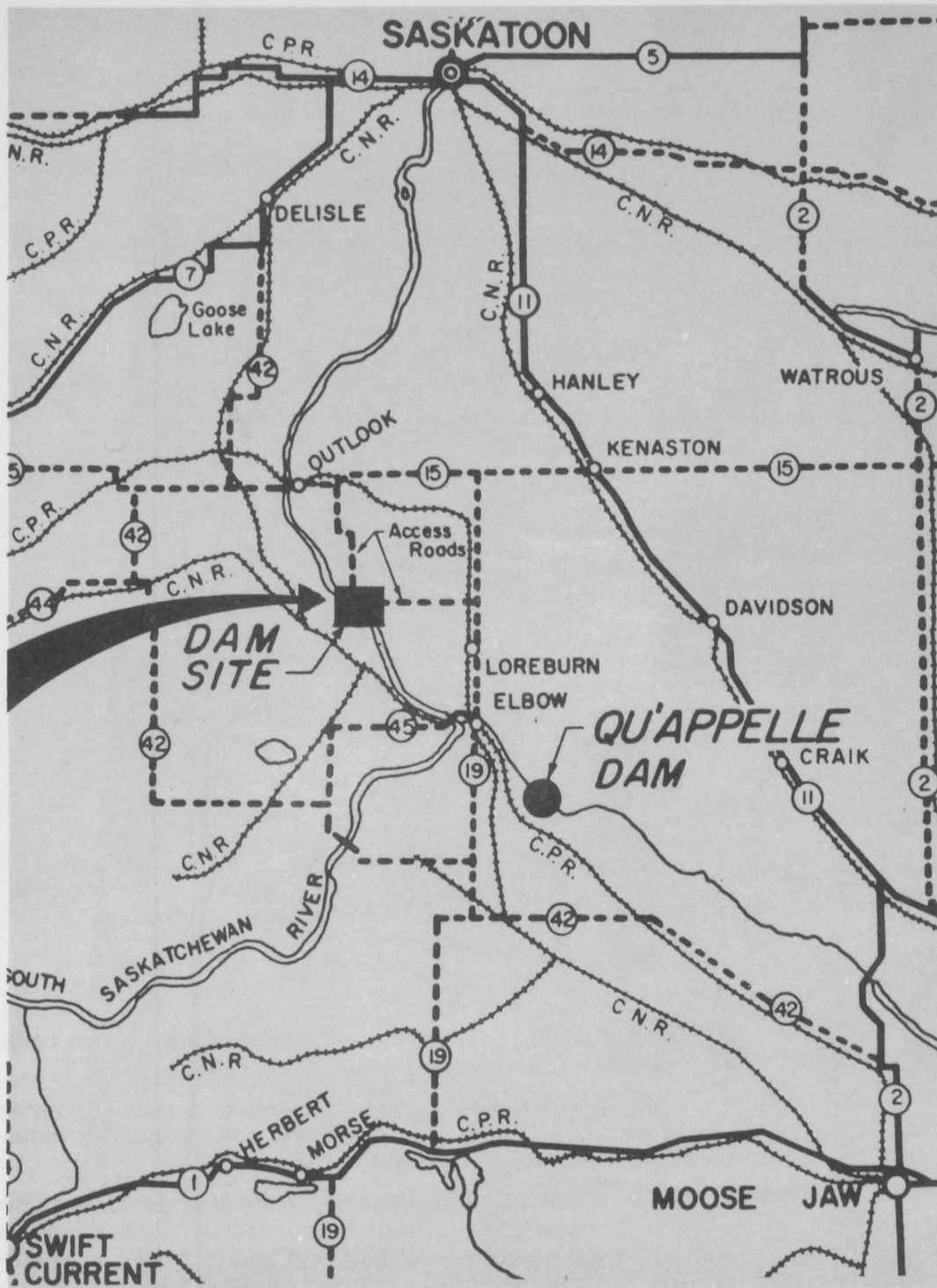
ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of the completed South Saskatchewan River Dam.

THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER PROJECT

ON July 15th, 1958, Premier T. C. Douglas signed an agreement between Saskatchewan and the Federal Government to build a dam and reservoir on the South Saskatchewan River near Outlook. This mammoth project together with its irrigation and power developments, will cost an estimated $192 million. Of this Saskatchewan will contribute $118 million.

Eventually the project will bring water to half a million acres of land, ending forever the farmer's worry about drought. Facilities for the irrigation of 50,000 acres will be ready when the reservoir is flooded in 1965. At first the incoming waters will be used to boost production of forage crops and livestock. Later, potatoes, sugar beets and truck gardening will come into their own. Under intensive cultivation, planners estimate that the value of crops in the newly watered lands will increase two and one half times.

Building the dam will take an estimated 18 million man hours. During the building period, in the third and fourth years, 1,500 to 2,000 men will work on the project. When finished they will have built the largest rolled-earth dam in

ACCESS MAP shows location of project in relation to other Saskatchewan centres.

Canada. Backed up behind it, the waters of the South Saskatchewan will form a 140-mile long lake with 475 miles of shoreline.

Irrigation is only one of many blessings which the project will bring. Using the regulated flow of water from the huge reservoir, engineers will be able to harness 475 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year. Enough water will now be available for household and industrial needs—always a problem in this dry area. All this will encourage the growth of new industries in southern Saskatchewan. Even holidayers and tourists will benefit, for along the 475 miles of new shoreline, park sites and other recreational grounds will flourish.

POWER

WITHOUT power, Saskatchewan's industrial revolution could not have taken place.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation, a publicly-owned enterprise, supplies electric power and natural gas for industrial and home use throughout the province.
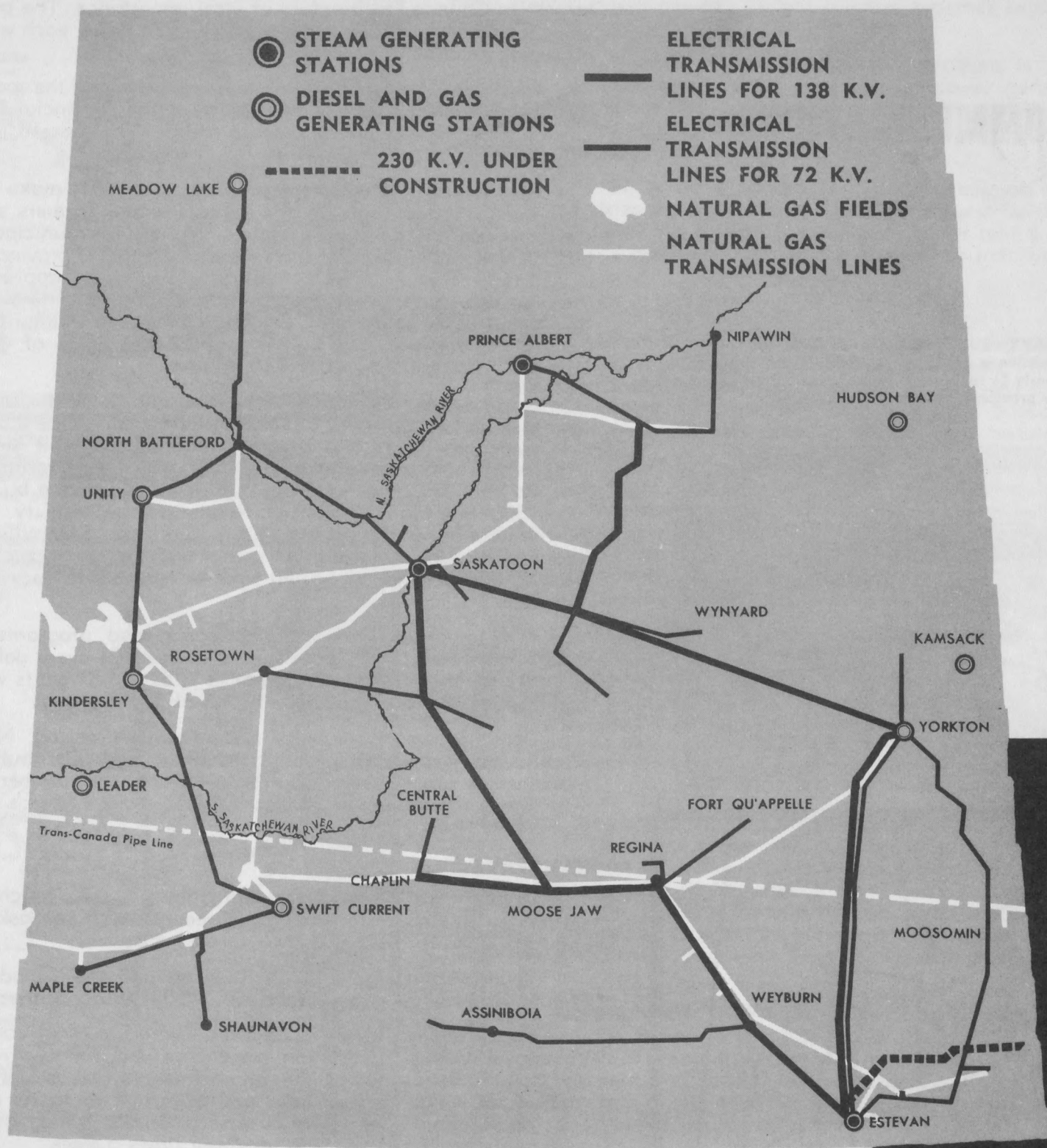
With power demands doubling every four years, the Corporation is developing its first hydro-electric power plant. A dam at Squaw Rapids east of Nipawin, will harness the Saskatchewan River. Power production will begin in 1963.

A second hydro plant will go "on stream" following the completion of the South Saskatchewan Dam near Outlook in about 1966.

All urban centres in Saskatchewan, from cities to villages, and all settled rural areas now have electricity. The provincially-owned natural gas service, which did not exist before 1952, today reaches well over 50,000 customers in about 70 urban centres including nine cities. Lloydminster has a privately owned natural gas distribution system.

SPC industrial rates for both electricity and natural gas are the same across the province, so that a small community may develop industries without having to meet power costs higher than those in larger communities.
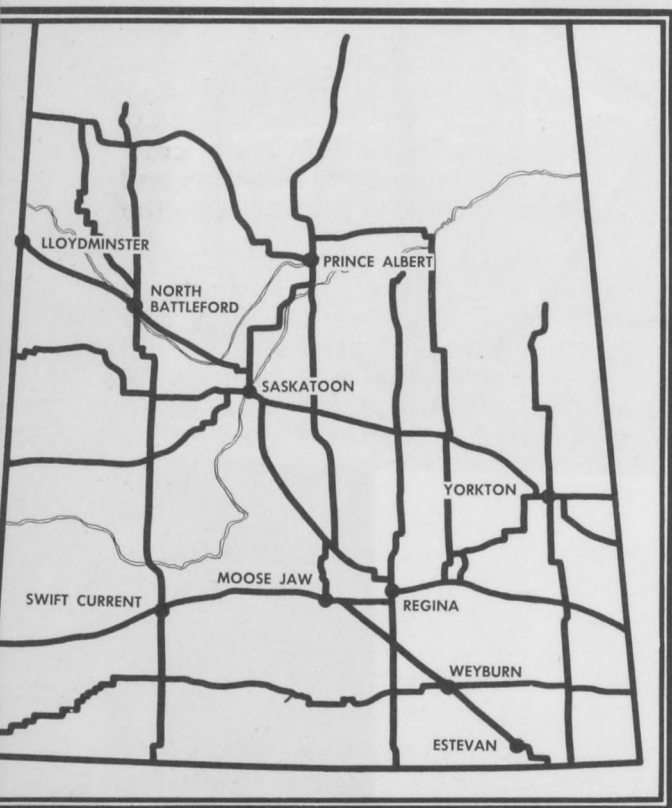
A $12 million gas conservation project for gathering and processing flare gas from oil wells in the Steelman oil field of southeastern Saskatchewan, was one of the bigger power projects of 1958.

STEAM GENERATING STATIONS

DIESEL AND GAS GENERATING STATIONS

- - - - - **230 K.V. UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES FOR 138 K.V.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES FOR 72 K.V.

NATURAL GAS FIELDS

NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION LINES

MEADOW LAKE

PRINCE ALBERT

NIPAWIN

HUDSON BAY

NORTH BATTLEFORD

N. SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

UNITY

SASKATOON

WYNYARD

KAMSACK

ROSETOWN

KINDERSLEY

YORKTON

LEADER

CENTRAL BUTTE

FORT QU'APPELLE

S. SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

Trans-Canada Pipe Line

REGINA

MOOSOMIN

CHAPLIN

SWIFT CURRENT

MOOSE JAW

MAPLE CREEK

WEYBURN

SHAUNAVON

ASSINIBOIA

ESTEVAN

NETWORK OF TRANSMISSION LINES AND PIPELINES circulated electrical power and natural gas to Saskatchewan. Network grows constantly, keeping pace with the province's development.

COMMUNICATIONS

HEAVY BUILDING MACHINERY at work on a highway south of Melfort. Nearly 24 cents of every dollar spent by the provincial government in 1959, was spent on roads.

THE MAJOR HIGHWAYS of Saskatchewan

HIGHWAYS

SASKATCHEWAN'S people live in a vast area of widely scattered population centres. Their road system, the largest in Canada, is therefore of vital importance. The province's road system is made up of three main types, each with a special function to fulfil.

Provincial Highways—The main highways and the roads leading to them, are the responsibility of the provincial Department of Highways and Transportation. There are 8,192 miles of these in Saskatchewan.

Grid Roads—As the name implies, grid roads make up a network of roads, linking the centres where farmers sell their produce and buy their supplies. While rural municipalities are responsible for having grid roads built, a provincial body, the Municipal Roads Assistance Authority, approves the proposed locations. The Authority also pays, on the average, about 60% of the cost. Set up in 1956, the Authority's ten-year objective is the building of 12,000 miles of grid roads at an estimated cost of $60 million.

Northern Access Roads—Roads in the north are built mainly by the Department of Natural Resources. Some 2,500 miles of roads, trails and fireguards have been built since 1947. Vast regions have been opened up which were formerly reached only by plane. In 1958, highway crews began building a 500-mile highway from La Ronge to Uranium City. A joint federal-provincial project, this road will cost $15 million. Rammed through rugged rock terrain and through areas of muskeg and permafrost, it will take at least seven years to complete.

The importance of Saskatchewan's road programs is vividly illustrated by the government budget. Of every dollar spent by the provincial government in 1959, 23.81 cents was spent on roads. This represents a total of $31 million.

Demands on the highway system are increasing. New manufacturing industries must have their goods distributed. More people are travelling than ever before. The number of vehicles on the road in 1958 was 300,100—almost twice the number in 1948.
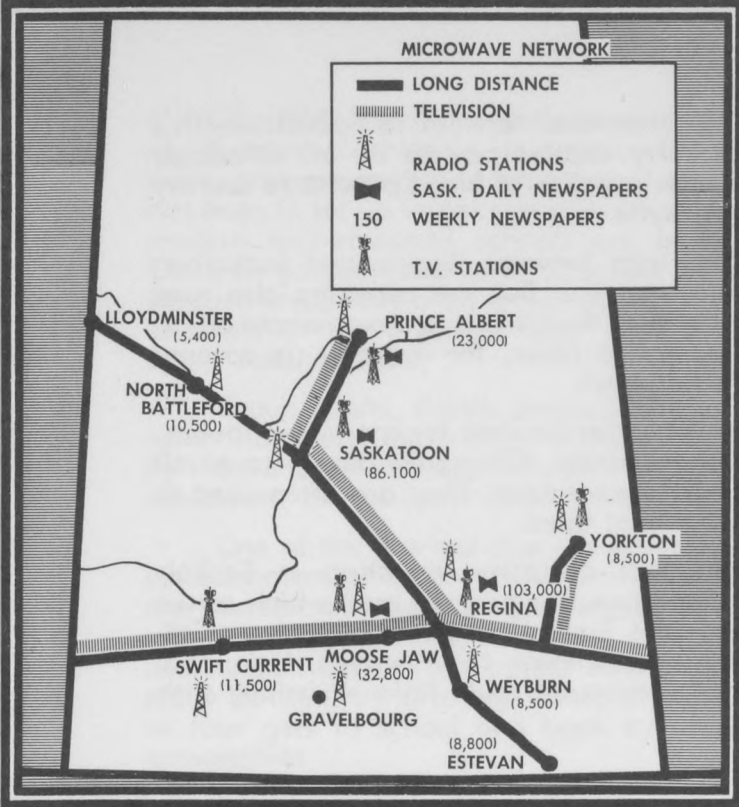
RAILWAYS

Since the 1880's when the first train brought a batch of settlers to this area, railways have meant much to Saskatchewan.

Today, Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway give Saskatchewan 7,500 miles of track.
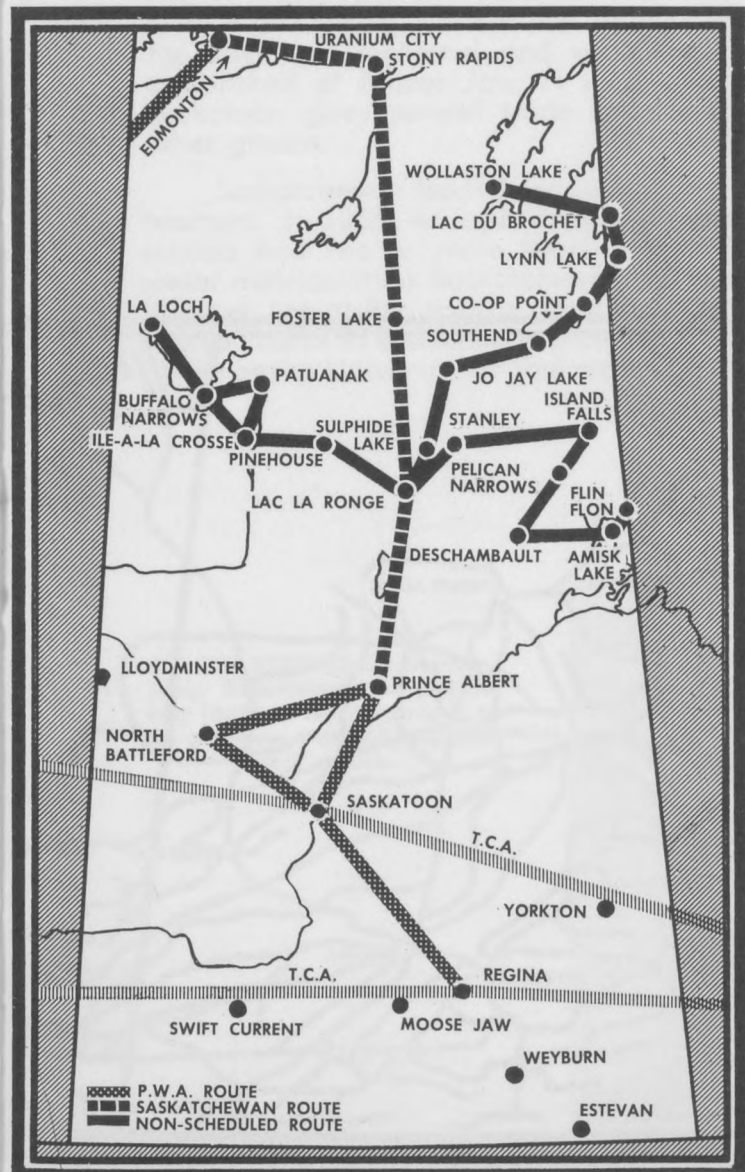
The CPR's main trans-continental line from Montreal to Vancouver, passes through Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current and points east and west. This main line provides a sort of trunk from which smaller lines branch out. Two trains run daily on the main line in both directions. On the branch lines, service is provided once, twice or three times a week.

The CNR's main trans-Canada line stretches further north through Melville, Watrous, Saskatoon, Biggar, Unity and other central Saskatchewan points. Like the CPR's main line, this also carries two eastbound and two westbound trains per day. Trains fan out daily along three smaller branch lines out of Saskatoon. Four other tracks carry three trains a week. Other branch lines are active once or twice a week.

These are all passenger services. Money-wise, freight trains are of far more importance to the railways. Eighty cents of every dollar of income comes from freight-carrying

MICROWAVE NETWORK carries long distance telephone communication and television programs to many Saskatchewan points. Map also shows radio stations and newspapers.

ROUTES FLOWN BY three airlines, Pacific Western, Trans-Canada and Saskatchewan Government Airways.

work. On the main lines there are usually six freight trains running in both directions on any given day. Some bigger urban centres on the branch lines have one freight train run each day. Other branch lines carry two runs a week, sometimes joining passenger and freight coaches together in one train.

One feature of CNR's Saskatchewan operations is its "railiners," diesel-powered units with built-in power generators. Not locomotive-drawn they are cheaper to operate than other types. They pick up speed rapidly and may be travelling 60 m.p.h. one mile from the station.

The kind of cargoes carried is changing as Saskatchewan's industries grow. But grain is still the biggest freight cargo—same 2,800 box cars per week. Direct routes take surplus grain to the lakeheads and to the port of Churchill on Hudson Bay.

AIRWAYS

Saskatchewan's air links with other Canadian and continental points are provided by Trans-Canada Air Lines. Pacific Western Airlines provides regular service in southern and central Saskatchewan. In northern Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Government Airways flies scheduled, unscheduled and charter services.

Five TCA flights a day take off from Regina, headed east. Another five leave for the west. Eastbound flights go as far as Montreal, Quebec, while the westbound terminate at Vancouver, B.C. From Saskatoon, other TCA flights leave for Edmonton, Vancouver, Calgary and Winnipeg. Return flights from all these points are made with the same frequency.

About 6,000 passengers board TCA planes at Saskatchewan airports each month. Most of the freight carried by TCA is inbound from Toronto and Montreal in the east, Vancouver and Victoria in the west. This usually amounts to about 30,000 pounds per month. Outgoing freight from Saskatchewan to other parts of the country, amounts to two or three thousand pounds.

Saskatchewan's northlands are serviced by Saskatchewan Government Airways, a publicly-owned enterprise. SGA operates a scheduled service every day, Monday through Friday, from Prince Albert to Uranium City, via La Ronge and Stony Rapids. Non-scheduled flights provide many northern settlers with their only contact with the outside world. SGA's aircraft are often chartered by prospectors, surveyors, fire fighters and fishermen, and other groups who wish to travel through the north.

SGA has established five flying bases in the north at Prince Albert, La Ronge, Stony Rapids, Uranium City and Buffalo Narrows. Twenty three aircraft carry over 15,000 passengers per year and several million pounds of cargo. In its first ten years from 1947, SGA's planes flew about 8,670,000 miles—the equivalent of 347 trips around the earth.

BUSES

Most of Saskatchewan's bus services are provided by Saskatchewan Transportation Company, a Crown corporation founded in 1946. Starting with 18 passenger buses, STC's fleet has grown to 52. Its routes cover 3,000 miles of southern Saskatchewan highway, and a northern extension links Prince Albert with La Ronge.

In 1958-9, 560,000 passengers (about 7 times the population of Saskatoon) travelled in STC's buses. Three point two million miles were covered by STC buses in the same period.

The buses bring other vital services to Saskatchewan's lonelier areas. They carry express parcels on all scheduled runs—even carry regular supplies of blood plasma to country hospitals, and mail on some routes.
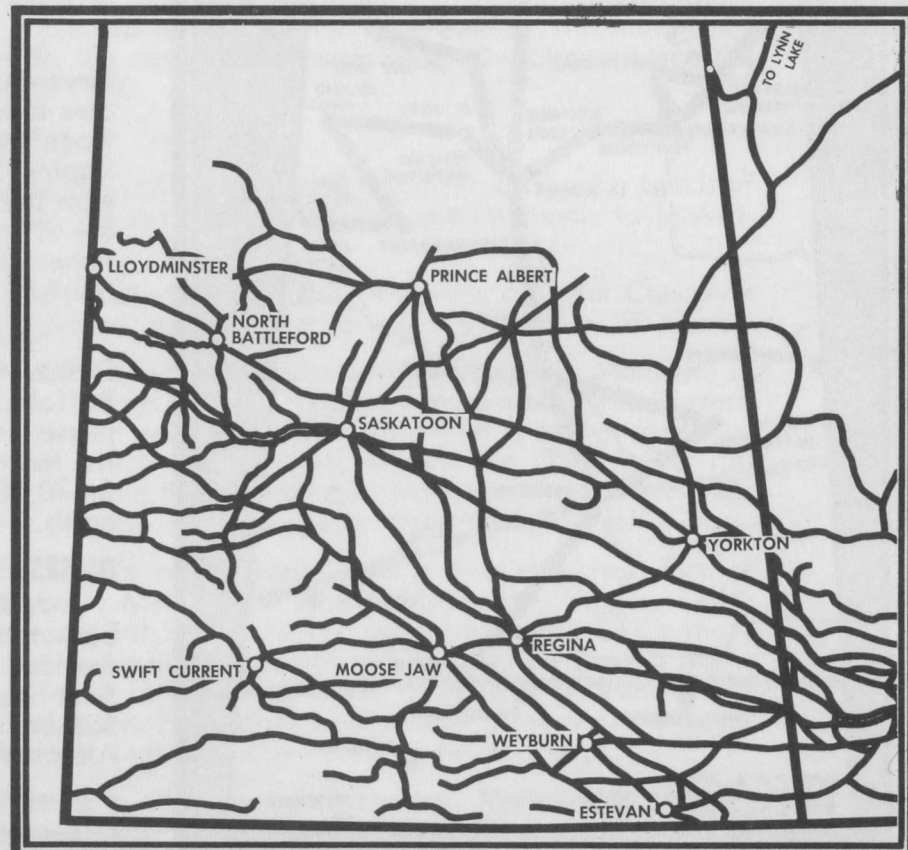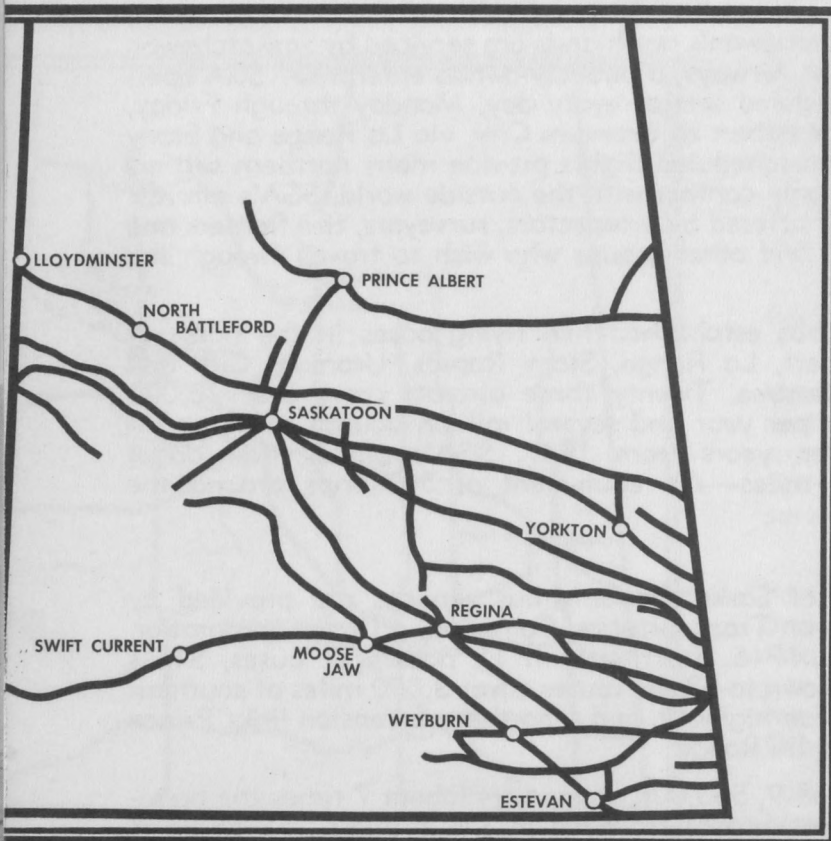
Four daily return trips between Regina and Saskatoon represent STC's busiest service. But the company also runs daily return services between the cities and more remote areas. The Prince Albert-La Ronge route, for instance, is covered by three return trips per week.

STC also provides charter services for sportsmen, bands, service clubs and other groups. Chartered buses travel all over the province and the continent. They are often used to take children on educational tours.

The other major bus company operating in Saskatchewan is Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, which serves two routes. One follows the Trans-Canada Highway from Calgary, Alberta, across Saskatchewan to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Farther north another Greyhound route links Winnipeg with Edmonton, Alberta.

THEN AND NOW

GROWTH OF THE RAILWAYS is shown in these two maps. One on left shows network in 1910. Right map shows railway service in 1960.

SINCE 1944, Saskatchewan's government has been working to bring to children, in towns, villages, and rural areas alike, greater equality of educational opportunities. One move has been to set up larger school units, or areas. In these units, modern well-equipped schools are built at central points. Children go back and forth to school by special buses. Fifty six such areas have been set up. By 1959, of a total of 195,000 students in the province, only 40,000 were still attending small rural schools.

Group sports, drama productions, radio broadcasts, libraries, films and many other activities are now being enjoyed by thousands of children who previously had only the limited equipment of one-room country schools.

One of the marked changes which has accompanied the establishment of larger school units has been the increase in the number of students completing high school. Five years ago there were 15,000; now there are 21,400. Larger school units usually offer high school education. Many help financially as well, by offering transportation. Today, one pupil in four gets to school and back by unit transport—bus or snowmobile.

In recent years, technical and vocational training has moved forward in all parts of Saskatchewan. There are 38 composite high schools which teach home economics, shopwork and commercial courses in addition to the academic course. Twenty three of these are in unit areas. The three largest cities, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw have technical high schools, while a new provincial technical institute for advanced technical and vocational training has been established at Moose Jaw. A vocational training school at Saskatoon gives several trade courses for apprentices and other groups.

Saskatchewan leads Canada in its force of highly-trained teachers. In 1959, 44.2 per cent of the teachers in the public schools had two or more years of training in addition to senior matriculation. Saskatchewan has two teachers' training colleges, one at Regina, the other at Saskatoon. In addition a degree course in education is provided by the College of Education at the University of Saskatchewan.

EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUSES load students at Lang, Saskatchewan. By 1959, only 40,000 of 195,000 students in the province, were still attending rural schools.

Saskatoon is also the site of the province's highest seat of learning, the University of Saskatchewan which has just celebrated 50 years of growth and progress. It covers 2,600 acres of land, including its experimental farms, and has more than 4,500 full-time degree students.

The School for the Deaf has 157 students. These come from all parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The school is specially designed to teach deaf children. One recent addition has been electronic hearing-aid equipment in all rooms.

Northern Saskatchewan has also seen many moves forward in recent years. The number of pupils in the northern administrative area has tripled in ten years; now stands at more than 3,000. Half a million dollars were spent between 1945 and 1957 on building schools at 22 northern points. A ten-room integrated school for Indian, Metis and white children was built at La Ronge in 1958 at a cost of $124,000.

In all Saskatchewan there are 6,250 elementary, and 1,500 high school classrooms. There are 6,350 elementary school teachers and 1,700 high school teachers.

An adult education program provides evening classes in about 40 subjects including Basic English and citzenship. Many of these are held at Saskatchewan House in Regina, formerly the residence of lieutenant governors, and restored in 1958 as a centre for continuous learning.

THE GRADE II AND III ROOM at the ten-room school in La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The school was built in 1958 at a cost of $124,000. Enrolment is 225.

LARGER SCHOOL UNITS were set up in Saskatchewan to bring greater equality of education to children throughout the province. Modern well-equipped schools located at central points serve each of the 56 units.

LLOYDMINSTER

PRINCE ALBERT

NORTH BATTLEFORD

SASKATOON

YORKTON

MOOSE JAW

REGINA

SWIFT CURRENT

WEYBURN

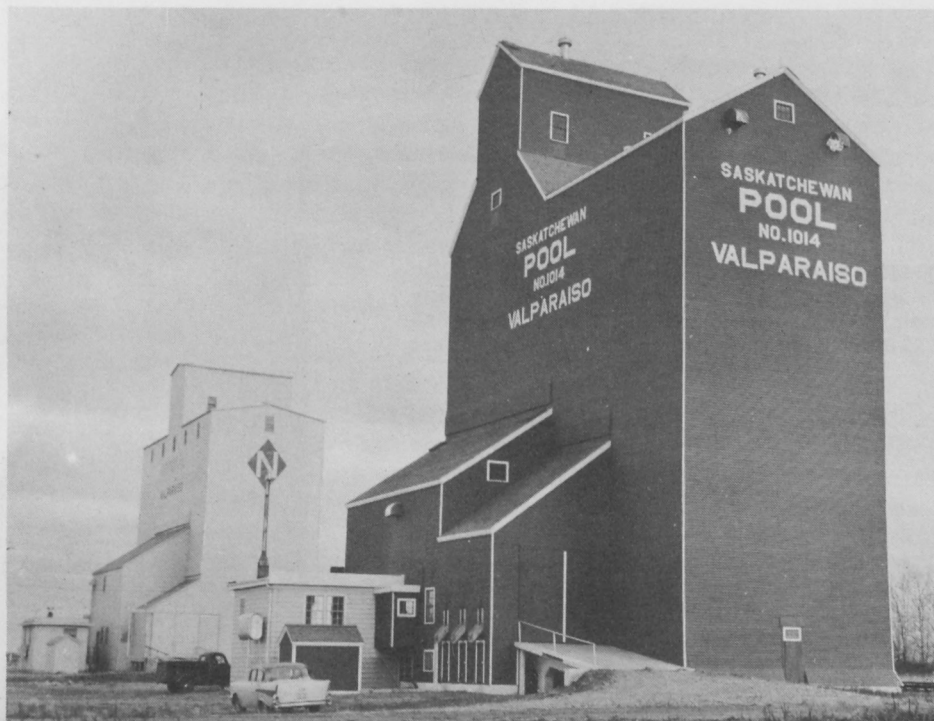ESTEVAN

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE first people to organize co-operatives in Saskatchewan were farmers. They found that by collecting their wheat and selling it through one agency, they could get better prices than by selling it individually. These co-operative marketings grew into the world's largest grain elevator concern, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which started in 1924.

Today there are many different types of co-operative endeavour. There are wholesale and retail marketing co-operatives, credit and insurance co-operatives and others which operate community buildings such as meeting halls and curling and skating rinks. One larger venture has been Consumers' Co-operative Refinery.

There are about 700,000 combined co-op memberships in Saskatchewan, including 100,000 in credit unions. While many co-operatives are based in farming communities, a growing number of townspeople are joining the movement. The most recent growth of co-operative activity has been in northern Saskatchewan, where Metis, Indian and white men are working together to market their produce and improve their communities.

THE SHERWOOD CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION'S modern retail store in Regina. Dealing in large range of goods, Sherwood is one of the largest retail Co-ops in Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL elevators are a familiar sight in Saskatchewan. Launched in 1924, The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, a wholesale co-operative venture, is the largest grain elevator concern in the world.

THERE is an old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The authorities responsible for the health of Saskatchewan's citizens are well aware of the importance of prevention. As part of their program to stop sickness before it starts, they have set up immunization services, counselling centres for mothers, child health centres, pre-school clinics and school health services. Regulations have been made to prevent communicable diseases from spreading and health education campaigns are conducted. Water and milk are tested. Food served in public places must meet high standards. Waste and garbage, often the source of disease, must be disposed of in a sanitary way. All of these steps come under the heading of preventive medicine. So does the poliomyelitis immunization program which since 1955 has given protection to nearly half a million people, including 300,000 children.

Health regions (districts) have been set up. These regions are made up of a group of rural municipalities and the towns and villages inside the municipalities' boundaries. A health region usually contains 50,000 or more people. By 1959 eleven health regions had been set up. Health authorities hope that within the next two years, all areas will have fully organized health services.

In 1947 the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan was launched. Tuberculosis and cancer patients, and the mentally ill were all getting free treatment before the plan started. Today the plan covers 97 of every hundred Saskatchewan citizens. The costs of hospital care are thus shared by all.
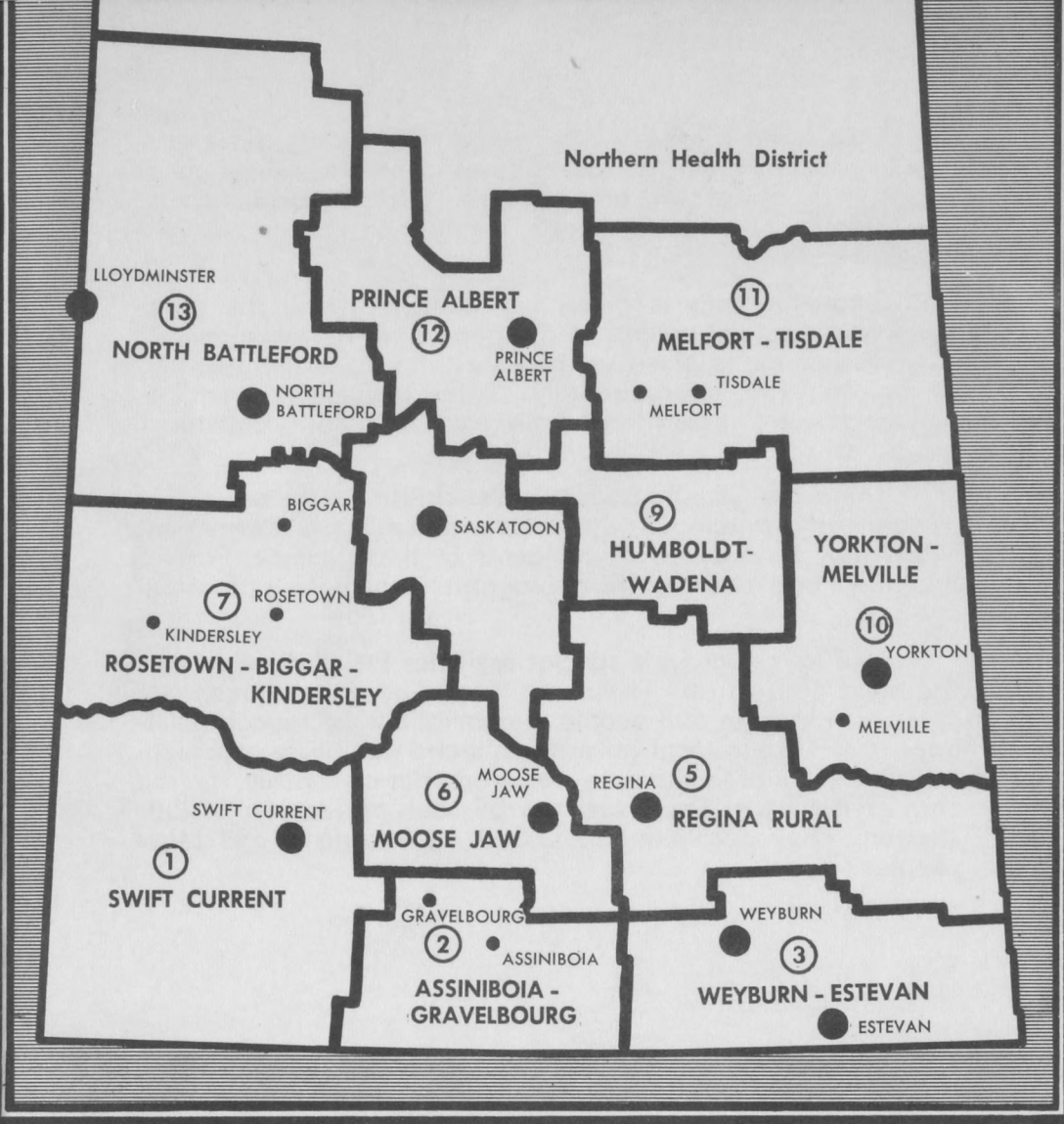
With the opening of a 525 bed hospital at the University of Saskatchewan in 1955 and with the development of a full medical course, students can now graduate in medicine within Saskatchewan. In its short history, this hospital's research coupled with that of the College of Medicine has added to the world's medical knowledge.

On January 1st, 1959, there were 166 hospitals in the province. These included maternity hospitals, Red Cross stations, geriatric centres (for care of aged patients), and Indian Health Services institutions. The Saskatchewan Cancer Com-

HEALTH AND WELFARE

A LITTLE BOY decides that there's nothing much to getting his injection of Salk vaccine. Nearly half a million people in Saskatchewan, including 300,000 children, have been immunized since 1955.

Northern Health District

13 LLOYDMINSTER
NORTH BATTLEFORD

12 PRINCE ALBERT
PRINCE ALBERT

11 MELFORT - TISDALE
TISDALE
MELFORT

NORTH BATTLEFORD

BIGGAR

SASKATOON

9 HUMBOLDT-WADENA

YORKTON - MELVILLE

7 ROSETOWN
KINDERSLEY

ROSETOWN - BIGGAR - KINDERSLEY

10 YORKTON
MELVILLE

6 MOOSE JAW
MOOSE JAW

REGINA

5 REGINA RURAL

SWIFT CURRENT

1 SWIFT CURRENT

GRAVELBOURG
2 ASSINIBOIA
ASSINIBOIA - GRAVELBOURG

WEYBURN
3 WEYBURN - ESTEVAN
ESTEVAN

PROVINCE IS DIVIDED into 11 health regions, within which 75% of rural Saskatchewan lies. Regina and Saskatoon run their own health departments.

mission has set up two cancer clinics. At the Saskatoon clinic, Canada's now famous cobalt "bomb" was first installed for the treatment of malignant diseases.

An organization know as the Psychiatric Services Research Unit, of the government's Public Health Department, works on the problems of mental illness. The unit's work, particularly with an illness called schizophrenia, has encouraged work in this field throughout North America and Europe. There are mental hospitals at Weyburn and North Battleford and a training school at Moose Jaw for the mentally handicapped. There are also three permanent mental health clinics and seven part-time mobile mental health clinics.

An outstanding feature of Saskatchewan's health programs is the government Air Ambulance Service which started in 1946. This is a service for flying seriously ill patients to hospitals or other treatment centres. The Air Ambulance planes are based at Regina and Saskatoon, and chartered aircraft serve northern Saskatchewan. Since 1946 more than 10,000 patients have been flown 3.5 million air miles. The cost to the patient is small and the service is available day and night throughout the year.

Saskatchewan's citizens thus receive good protection against illness and disease. But sickness is only one form of the misfortunes which can befall mankind. For other kinds of distress, the government's Department of Social Welfare works to protect the weak, to assist the needy, and in general to make sure that no one is abandoned in time of distress. Homes are provided for orphaned children, and disabled people are helped to overcome their handicaps so that they

may once more earn a living. Homes for the aged are provided, and plans set up to cope with catastrophes such as floods, fire or wartime emergencies. The Department also helps local communities build low rental housing for the needy.

Financial help is given to needy mothers, the aged, blind and disabled people, and others in need. When necessary, assistance is given in the form of supplemental allowances. In 1959, approximately 32,000 people and their dependents were benefiting under these public assistance programs.

There are usually about 2,000 children who are either permanently or temporarily in government care. Permanent wards may be adopted by residents of the province. Part of the province's child welfare program is help to unmarried mothers.

Four homes provide special facilities for medical care of the aged and infirm. These are known as geriatric centres, and accommodate 658 people. Financial and technical assistance is offered to local governments and voluntary organizations to encourage them to build additional centres for the care of the aged. There are now 59 such projects in Saskatchewan. They accommodate 3,585 aged, infirm and blind people.

TWO SMALL POLIO patients at the
Rehabilitation Centre, Regina.

"CURLING FEVER" extends throughout the province from big rinks and real rocks to "jam-can" spiels like this one in a snow-covered backyard.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION

SASKATCHEWAN is a land of many different riches. Not least of those is its wealth of natural playgrounds, its vast areas of untouched natural beauty.

Paddling canoes, or flying in, tourists are now reaching the lakes and rivers of Saskatchewan's north, entering waters where fishing lines have never before been cast. Hunters come too, drawn by the promise of deer, moose, bear, and other big game. Ducks and geese rise plump from the wheat fields in the fall. This is indeed the happy hunting ground of the continent.

In the winter, there is tremendous enthusiasm for skating and ice hockey, in cities, towns and villages. Curling has a following almost as big, certainly as keen. In the summer, baseball is the centre of attention. In the final half of the year the Western Interprovincial Football Union, featuring Saskatchewan's own "Roughriders," takes over the limelight. Tennis and golf grow yearly in popularity.

A system of provincial parks easily reached by road offers sport, relaxation and excitement to holidayers. Some are equipped with swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, dance-halls and charming chalets. Others offer camping grounds, picnic tables and parking spots and all are game reserves. They vary in size from 16 acres to 152 square miles.

Cypress Hills Park, located in southwest Saskatchewan, is a strange phenomenon. The glacial ice age which, eons ago, scraped and levelled the prairie to treeless flatness, just missed Cypress Hills. Consequently the area is heavily wooded with lodge pole pine. A remarkable collection of semi-tropical plant life still flourishes.

Duck Mountain Park, 81 square miles of east central Saskatchewan, is a sanctuary for deer, moose, black bear,

FALL BRINGS DUCK HUNTERS to Saskatchewan, happy hunting ground of the continent.

LOG CABINS for tourists nestle on the shores of Lake Madge.

FATHER AND SON are fishing partners at one of Saskatchewan's unrivalled fishing spots.
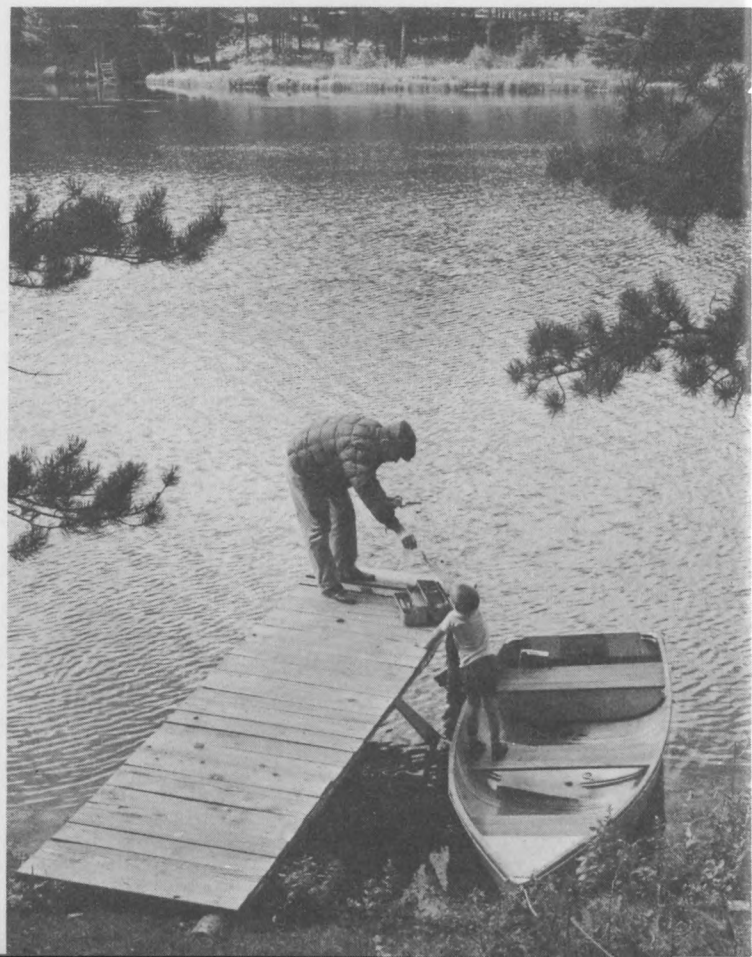
wild duck, geese, cormorants and pelicans. Famous for fine fishing is Greenwater Park, also in east-central Saskatchewan. There are eight other provincial parks: Moose Mountain, Good Spirit, Katepwa, Nipawin, Lac La Ronge, Rowan's Ravine at Last Mountain Lake, and the newest—Meadow Lake Park.
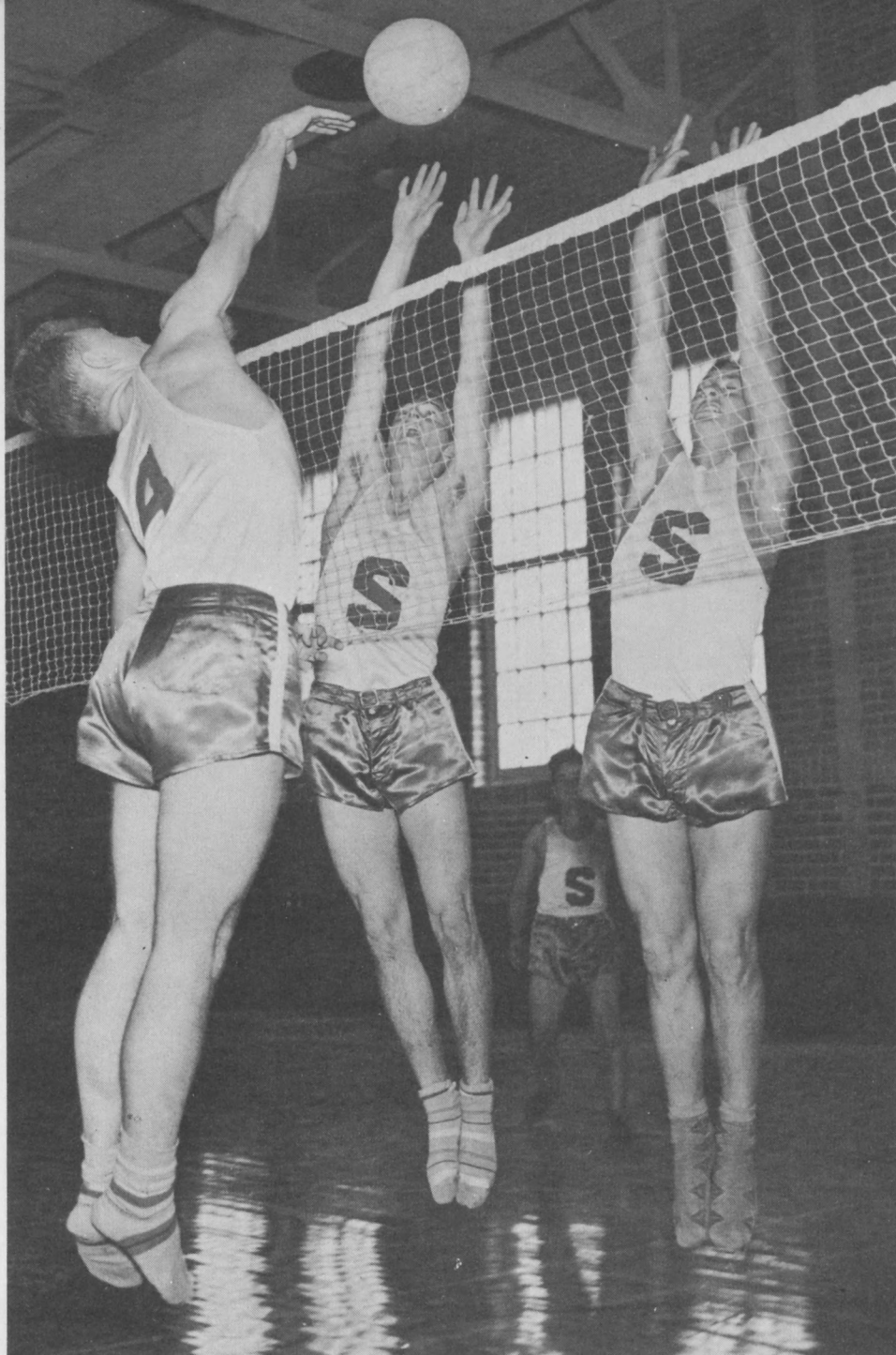
Saskatchewan's one national park is 62 miles north of Prince Albert. It takes its name from that city, and is fully equipped with recreational facilities.

Saskatchewan's colourful history is commemorated in many picturesque reminders, dotted at historic sites around the province. These include replicas of the famous Red River carts, and plaques describing the historical episodes that took place at the sites.

There are many excellent museums in the province. Regina is the site of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History. Its collection of animal exhibits in native surroundings is one of the best of its kind. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have a museum at their Regina Barracks. It houses many historical items from the colourful past, in which the Mounties played so large a part. In the Western Development Museum and its branches at Saskatoon, Yorkton and North Battleford, more than 7,000 exhibits recreate the homestead' era of the west. Saskatoon's yearly Pion-Era is a unique event in which many of the Museum's exhibits are rolled out to

VOLLEYBALL is only one of many sports popular in Saskatchewan.

take active part in a pageant of the old days. "Frontier Days" —a rodeo held yearly at Swift Current is another outstanding event.

Interest in the arts runs high in Saskatchewan. There are two symphony orchestras—one at Saskatoon, the other at Regina. There is also a string orchestra at the Regina Conservatory of Music, and various centres hold yearly music festivals. Many well-known painters, authors, composers and actors work in the province. A provincial Arts Board, set up by the government, fosters this interest in art. Almost 100 libraries operate in Saskatchewan, including a regional library in north-central Saskatchewan with 19 branches. The Provincial Library supplies books to many rural dwellers by mail.

CONCLUSION

BY the yardstick of history, eighty or ninety years is a short time.

Saskatchewan's history has been brief. This is a young country, and what has been done here has been accomplished in a short time and built from a wilderness.

Despair and defeat figure as prominently in this brief history as do conquest and promise. There have been no easy victories. Yet, despite setbacks, the sum of these first years has been progress.

Saskatchewan's story is necessarily the story of a beginning.

The greatest chapters are in the future.